

# **Nanoscale Engineering of Heat Transfer and Energy Conversion Processes**

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# OUTLINE

- What Can Be Engineered?
- Phonon and Electron Transport.
- Engineering Photon Properties.

# HISTORY OF ENGINEERED STRUCTURES

- **Photons:**

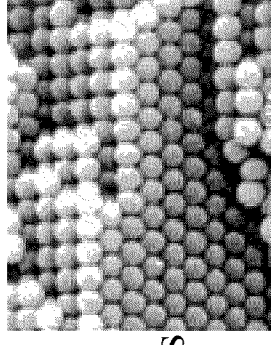
Nature Given:

Free Space Propagating Wave

Engineered:

Interference Filters and Coatings, >100 Years

Photonic Crystals, 2D and 3D, ~15 Years



(Baughman et al., 2000)

- **Electrons:**

Nature Given:

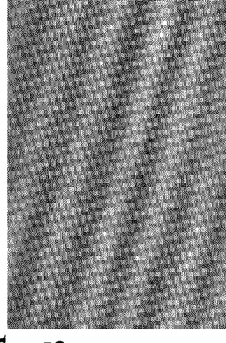
Inside Solids, Band Formation, 3D, or Free Space Wave

Engineered:

Quantum Wells, Superlattices, 2D, ~30 Years

Quantum Wires, Quantum Dots, 1D, 0D

Quantum Dot Superlattices, 3D



- **Phonons:**

Nature Given:

Inside Solids, Band Formation, 3D, or Free Space Wave

Engineered:

Phonon Filters: 1D, ~20 Years (Low Temperature)

Phononic Crystals: 3D ~10 Years (Long Wavelength)

Quantized Transport, Recent (Very Low Temperature)

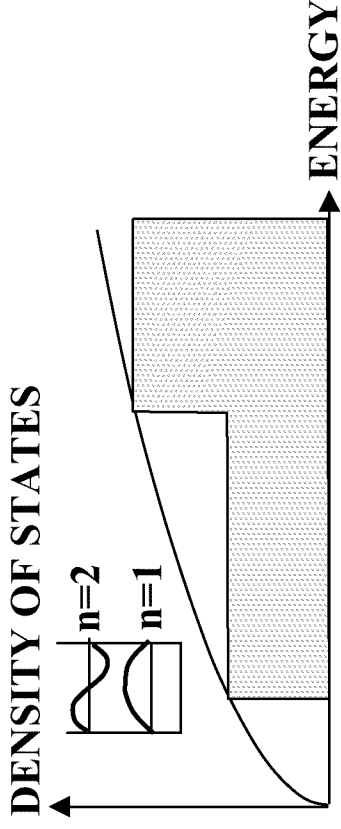
# CONDITIONS FOR ENGINEERING

- **WAVE REGIME    Phase Preservation**  
Long Mean Free Path for Phase Preservation  
Hetero-Interfaces for Phase Addition/Subtraction  
(a) Wavelength Comparable to Unit Cell (Zero's Order Effect)  
(b) Wavelength Much Longer than Atoms: Effective Medium  
Energy Separation Larger Than Thermal Fluctuation
- **PARTICLE REGIME    Direction Change**  
Long Mean Free Path and Hetero-Interfaces
- **ORDER OF MAGNITUDES IN SOLIDS**  
Electron/Phonon Mean Free Path: 10 – 1000 Å  
Electron Wavelength: 10-100 Å  
Dominant Phonon Wavelength: 10-50 Å  
Photon wavelength and mean free path ~1μm and up

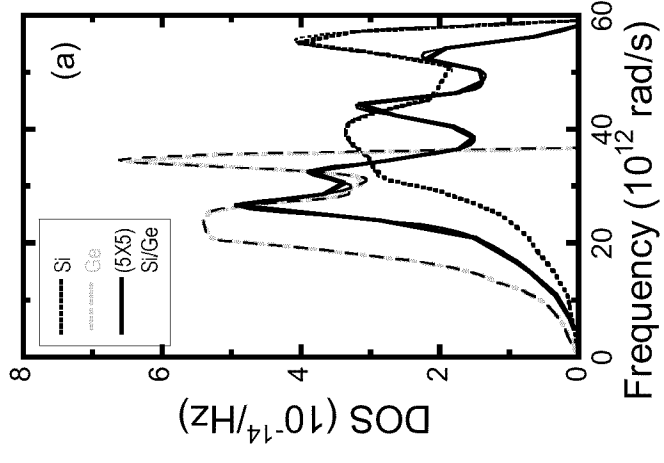
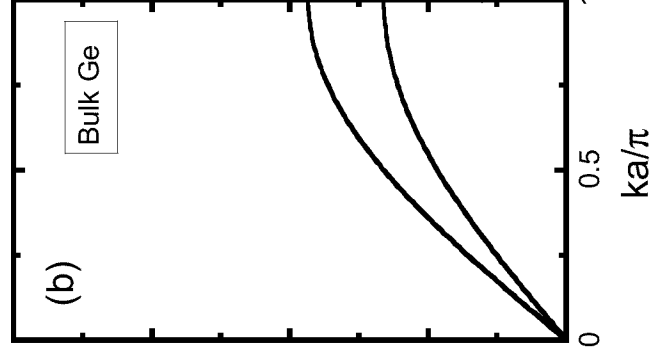
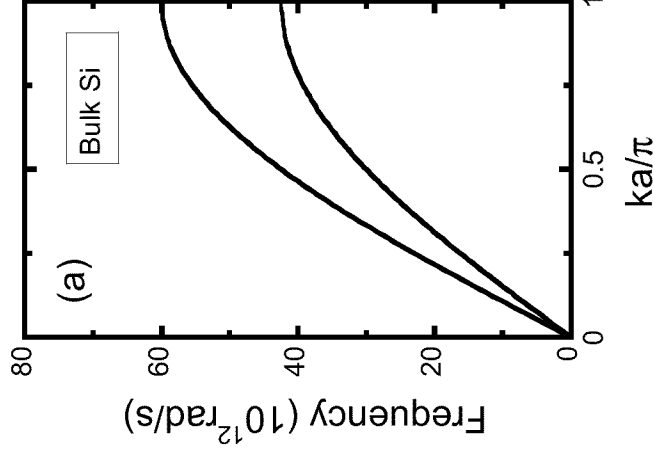
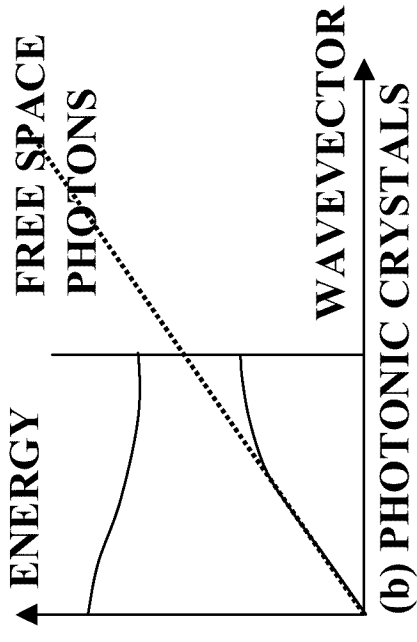
## Nanostructures Are the Playground!!!



# ENGINEERING ENERGY STATES



(a) ELECTRONS IN QUANTUM WELL



# APPLICATIONS

- **Utilization of Electronic Energy State Change**

Quantum Well Lasers:    Electron Density of States Change  
Quantum Cascade Lasers:    Artificial Energy Levels/Bandgaps  
Quantum Well Detectors:    Artificial Energy Levels/Bandgaps

- **Utilization of Photonic Energy State Change**

Photonic Fibers, etc.? Mostly Under Investigation but Exciting!

- **Concurrent Electron-Photon State Change**

Microcavity Lasers, etc.    Mostly Under Investigation  
Quantum Dots as Biological Tags (photoluminescence)

- **Concurrent Electron-Phonon State Change**

Relaxation Time of Electrons for Better Lasers, Under Investigation

**Wavelength Specific Application!!**

**Transport Properties Nonessential!!**



# ENGINEERING THERMAL ENERGY TRANSPORT

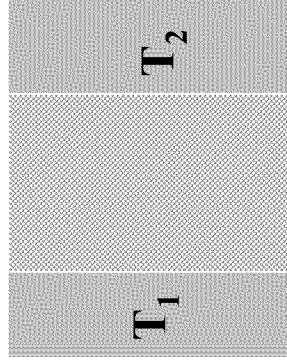
- KINETIC FORMULISM**

$$q_x = \int v_x \bullet E \bullet f \bullet d^3k = \int v_x \bullet E \bullet f \bullet D(E) dE$$

$\uparrow$  Velocity    $\uparrow$  Energy    $\uparrow$  Number Density

$$k = \frac{1}{3} \int v \bullet C(E) \bullet \Lambda(E) dE \quad (\text{Bulk Material})$$

- LANDAUER FORMULISM**

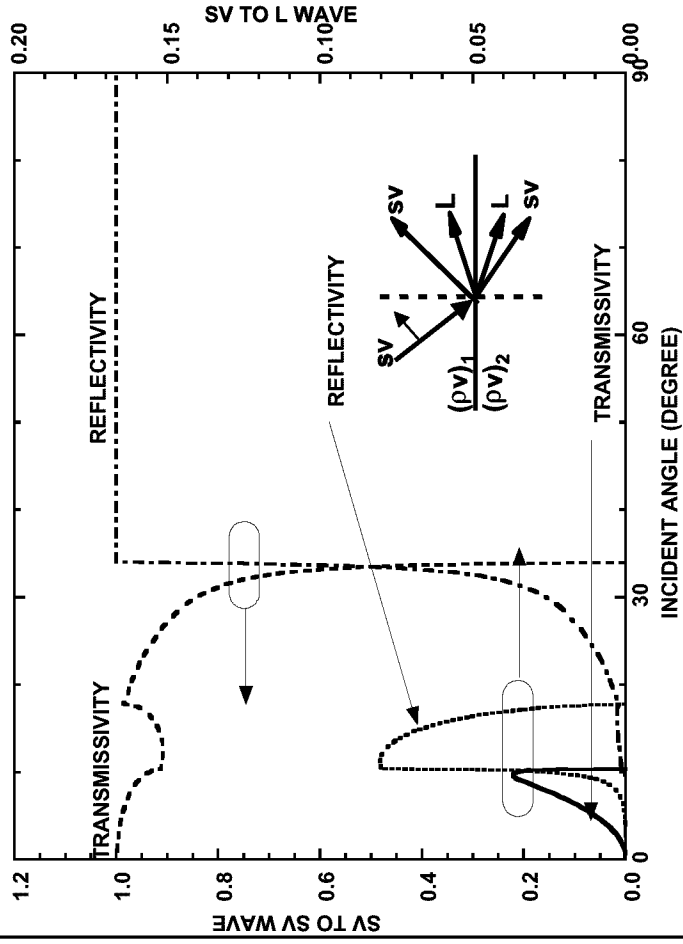


$$q_{12} = \int v_x \bullet E \bullet (f_1 - f_2) \bullet \tau \bullet d^3k$$

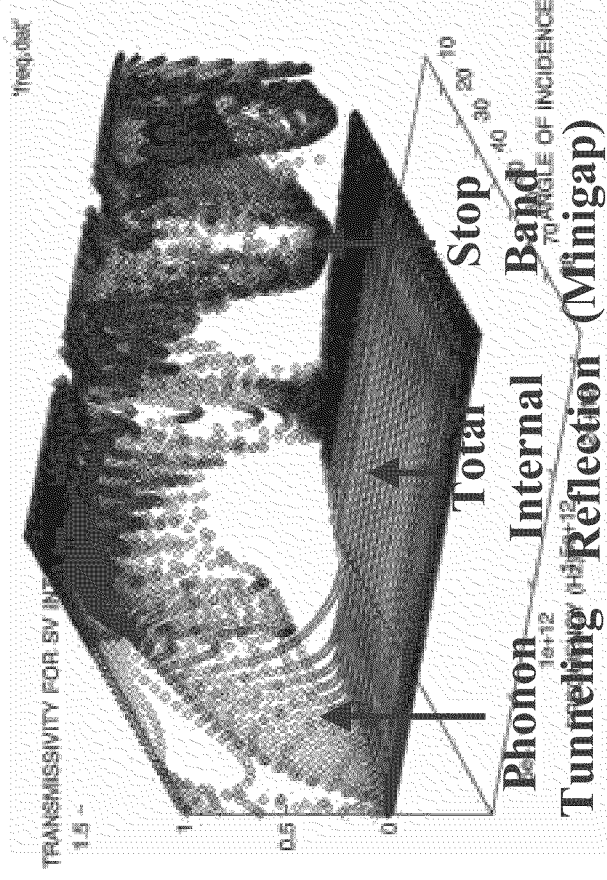
$\uparrow$  Transmissivity



# Phonon Transmission Cross Interfaces

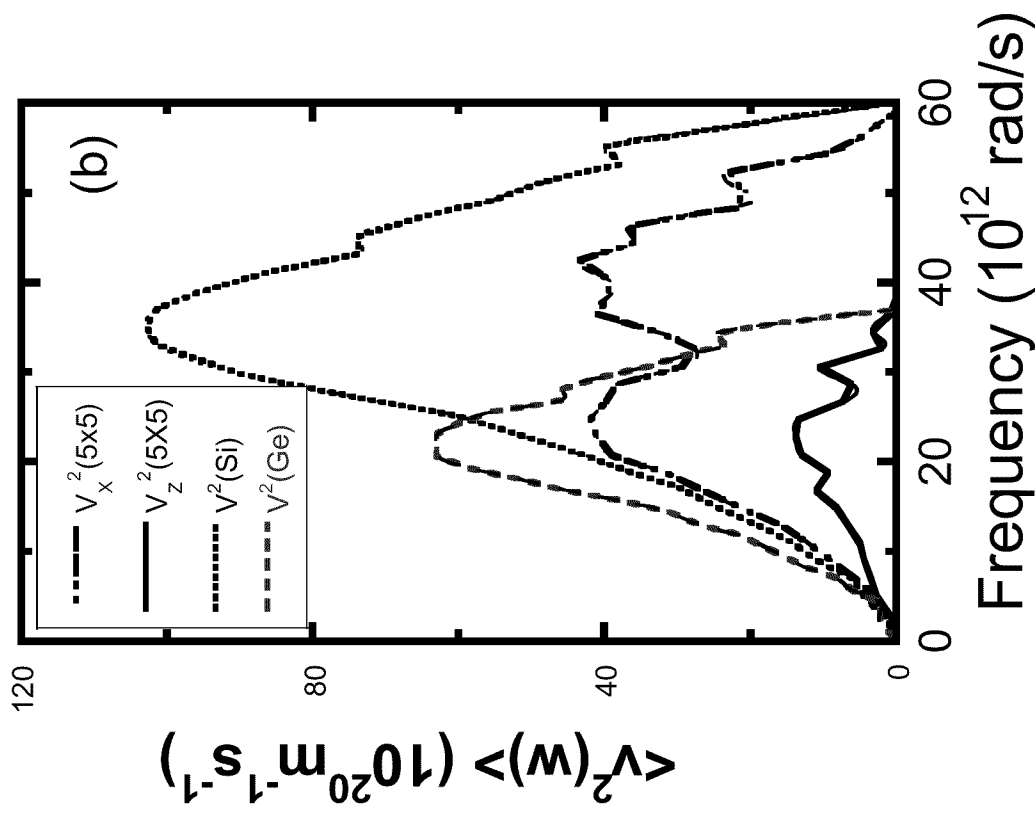
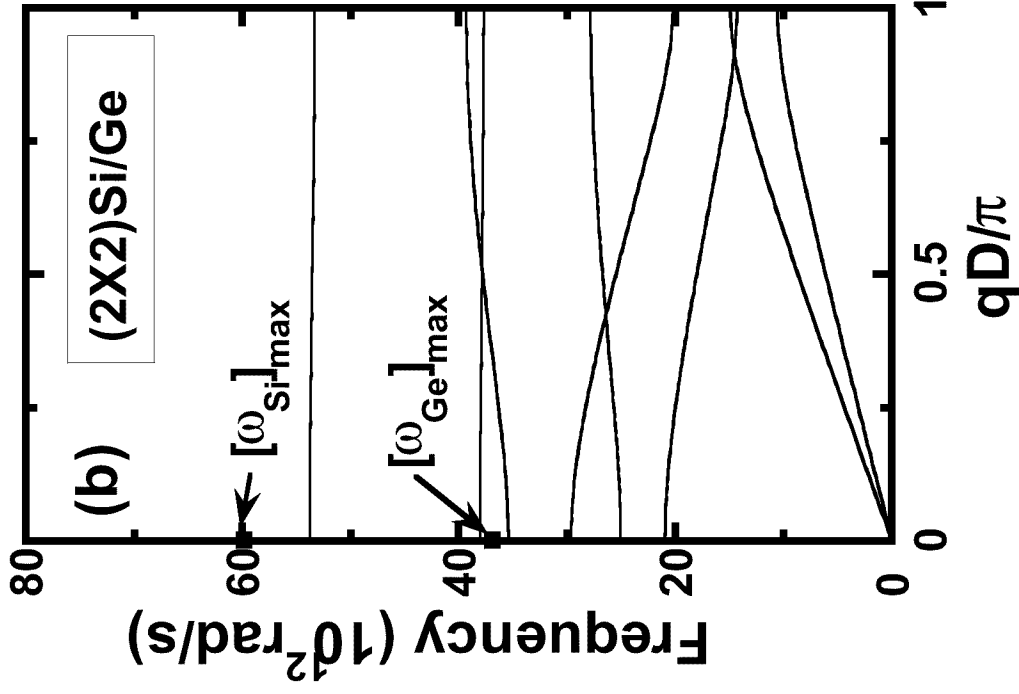


Single Interface

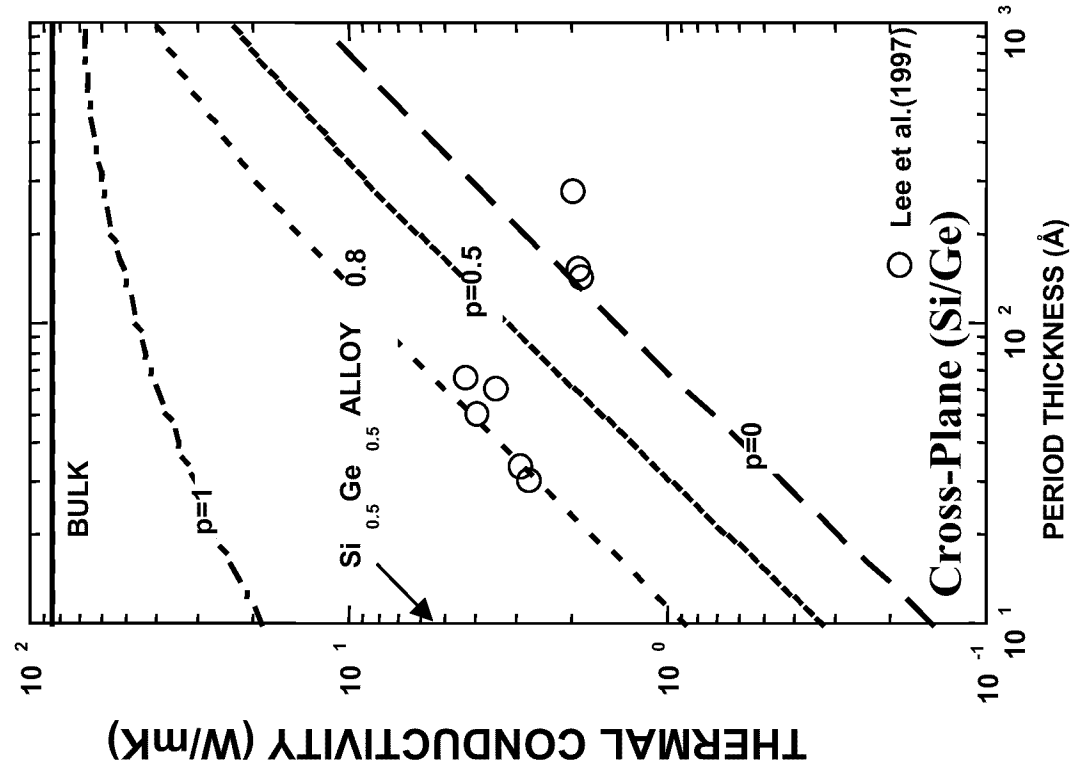
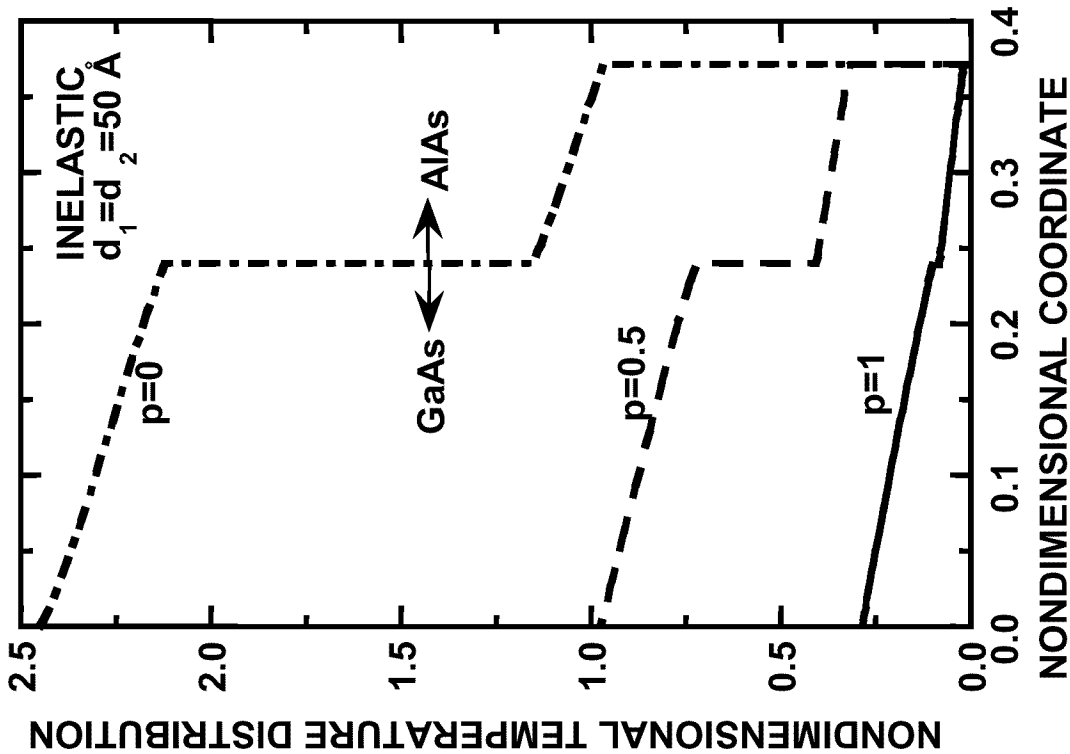


Superlattice

# Group Velocity



# INTERFACE SCATTERING



Chen, J. Heat Transf., 119, 220 (1997); Phys. Rev. B, 57, 14958 (1998).

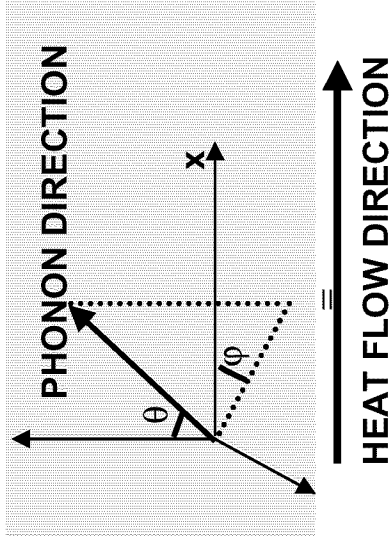
NANOSCALE HEAT TRANSFER AND THERMOELECTRICS LABORATORY (Nano-HTTL)

# PHONON ENGINEERING IN NANOSTRUCTURES

**BULK MATERIALS**       $K = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{\omega_{\max}} C(\omega) v(\omega) \Lambda(\omega) d\omega$

**To Reduce K in Bulk Materials: Reduce  $\Lambda$  (Alloys, Rattlers)**

**NANOSTRUCTURES**       $K = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_0^{\omega_{\max}} \left[ \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2 \varphi d\varphi \left\langle \int_0^{\pi} C(\omega) v(\omega, \theta, \varphi) \Lambda(\omega, \theta, \varphi) \cos^2 \theta \sin \theta d\theta \right\rangle \right] d\omega$



**To Reduce K in Low-Dimensional Structures**

- Reduce  $\Lambda$ : Bulk and Interface Scattering
- Reduce V: Phonon Folding & Standing Waves
- Reduce C: Density of States Change
- Reduce Integration Limits Over Solid Angle

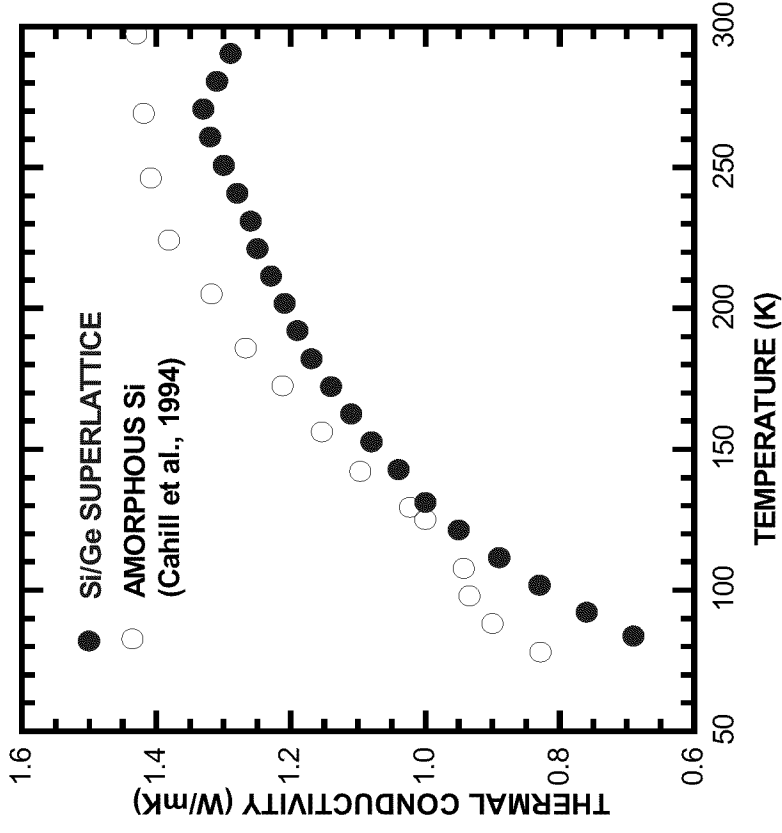
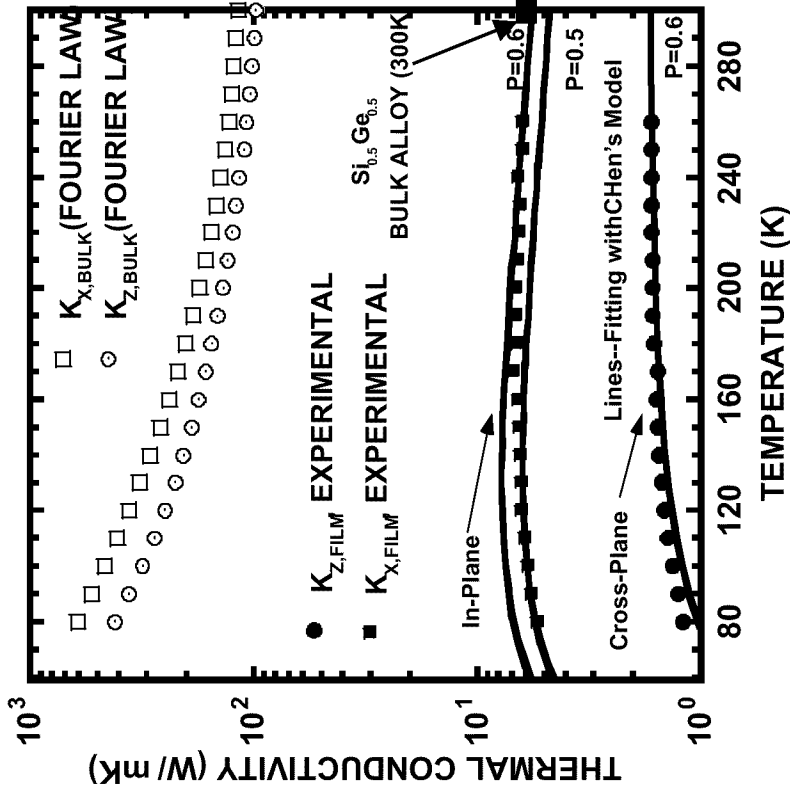
**Total Internal Reflection**

- Reduce Integration Limits Over Frequency

Chen (Semiconductors&Semimetals, v.71, 2001)

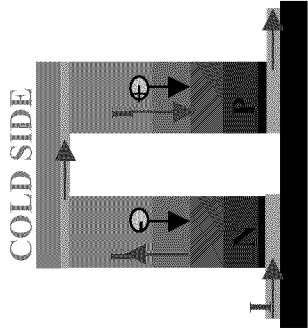
**Phonon Confinement**

# EXAMPLES



## Si/Ge Superlattice

# Thermoelectric Energy Conversion



Solid-State Coolers  
and Power Generators

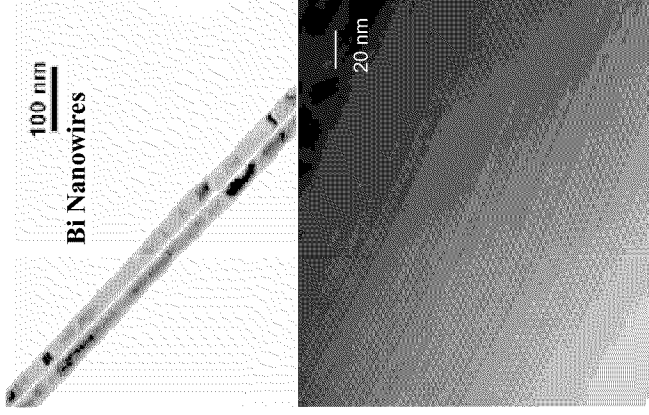
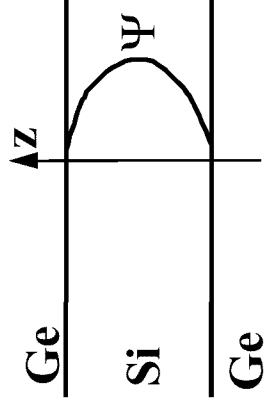
## Nondimensional Figure of Merit

Joule Heating  
Seebeck Coeff.  
Electron Cooling

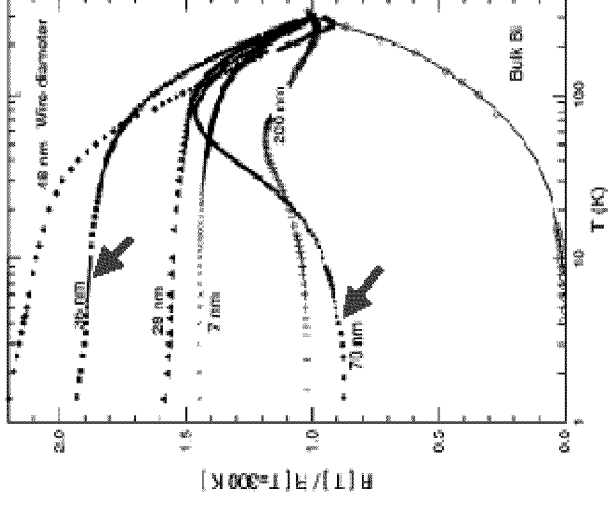
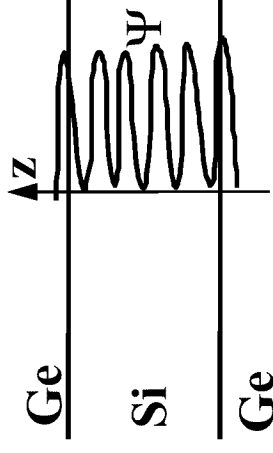
$$ZT = \frac{\sigma S^2 T}{k}$$

Reverse Heat Leakage  
Through Heat Conduction

## ELECTRONS



## PHONONS



(Dresselhaus, Wang, et al.)

# THERMAL ENGINEERING OPPORTUNITIES

## Energy Technology

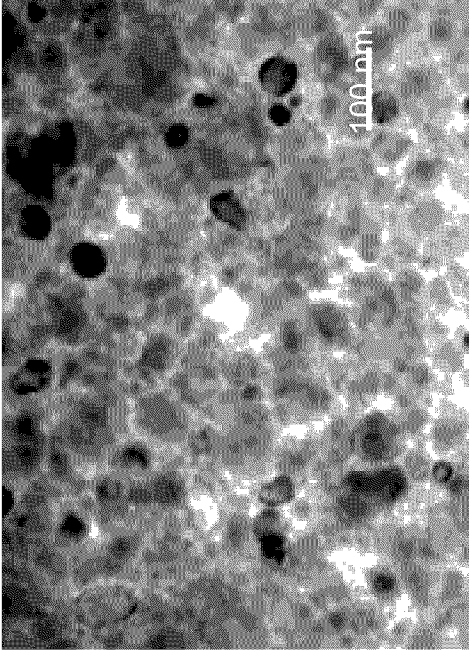
- Heat Conduction,  $k$   
Interface Scattering  
Nanostructures
- Thermal Radiation,  $\epsilon$   
Photonic Gap  
Inhibit Thermal Emission  
Microstructures
- 1. Porous Media Combustion
- 2. Phononic-Photonic Super  
Thermal Insulators for Coatings

## Thermal+? $\rightarrow$ Technology

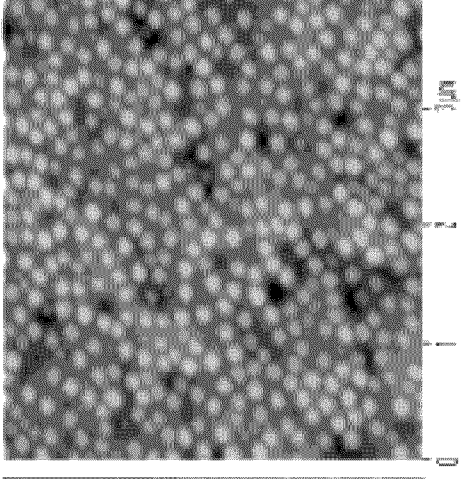
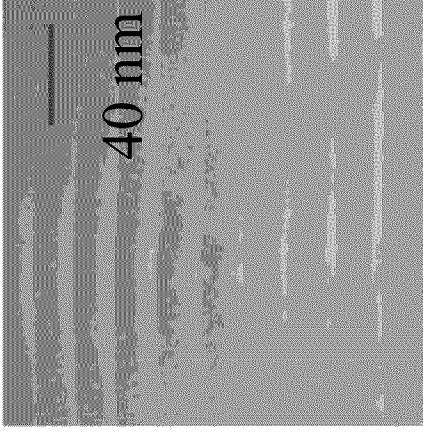
- Thermo-Electric  
Thermoelectric  
Thermionic  
Microelectronics
- Thermo-Optic  
Refractive Index  
IR Coatings  
Telecommunication
- Thermo-Mechanic
- Thermo-Photo-Voltaic  
  
•  
•  
•



# NANOSTRUCTURED THERMAL MATERIALS



**NANOPOROUS BISMUTH**

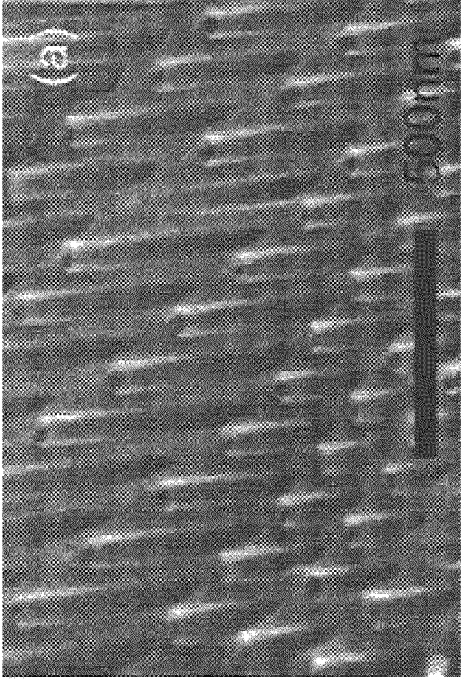


**QUANTUM DOTS**

- Low Thermal Conductivity
  - Highly Anisotropic Properties
- 
- Coatings for Engines and Turbines
  - Thermal Materials for Microdevices

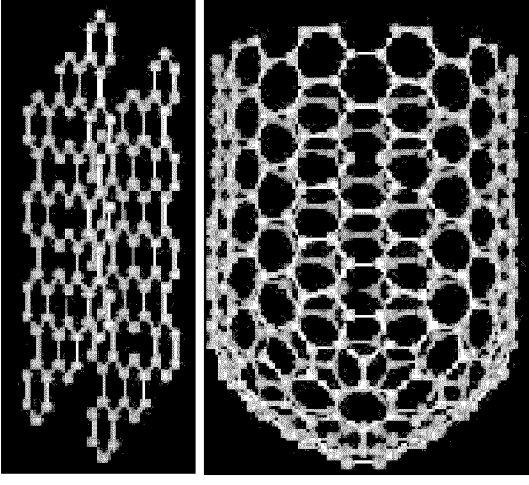


# ENGINEERING SCATTERING



Carbon Nanotube Arrays

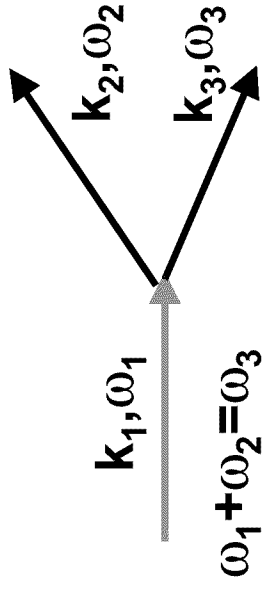
[from Suh and Lee, Appl. Phys. Lett., 75, 2047, 1999].



Carbon Sheet and Tubes

(<http://cnst.rice.edu/pics.html>)

## Three-Phonon Scattering



$$k_1 = k_2 + k_3 + G$$

IN A SHEET, ONLY // WAVEVECTORS



POSSIBLE TO HAVE A LARGE K

ELECTRONICS + THERMAL MANAGEMENT

# HEAT CONDUCTION THEORIES

- **Fourier Law:** Diffusion, Local Equilibrium, Infinite Speed

$$\mathbf{q}(\mathbf{r}, t) = -k \nabla T(\mathbf{r}, t)$$

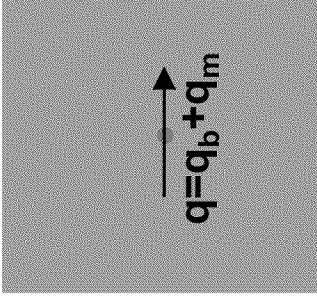
- **Cattaneo Equation:** Diffusion, Local Equilibrium, Finite Speed

$$\tau \frac{\partial \mathbf{q}}{\partial t} + \mathbf{q}(\mathbf{r}, t) = -k \nabla T(\mathbf{r}, t)$$

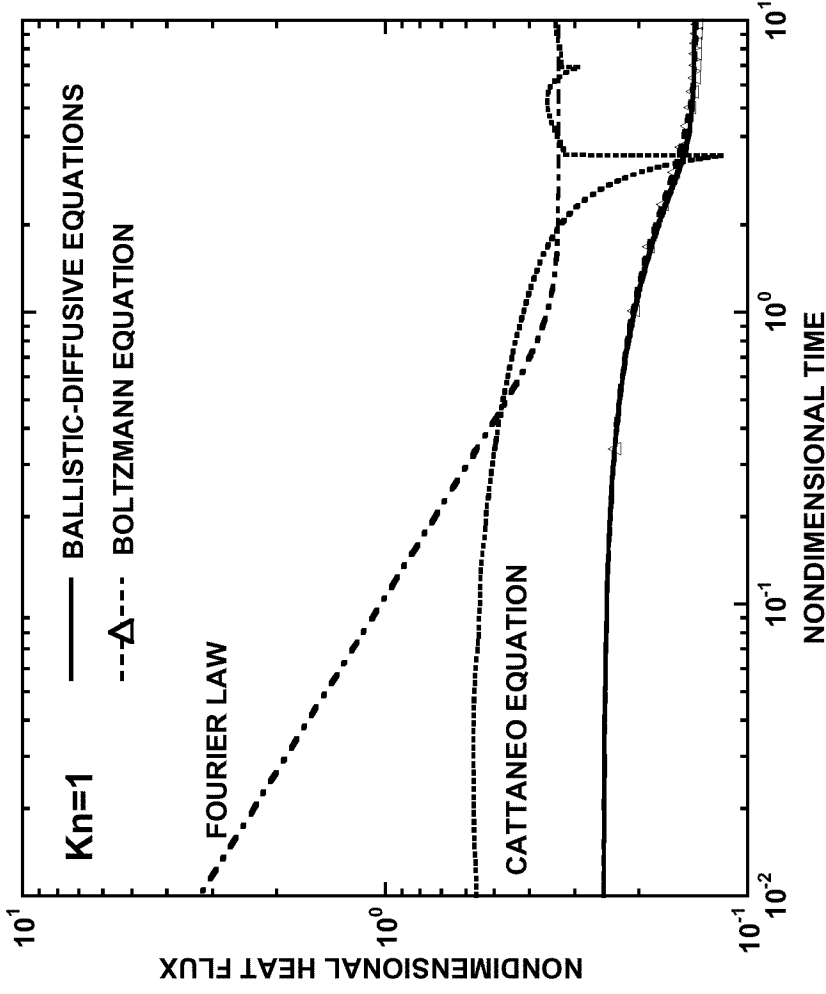
- **Boltzmann Equation:** Dilute Particle Transport, Phase Space

$$\frac{\partial f(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{v}, t)}{\partial t} + \mathbf{v} \bullet \nabla f = - \frac{f - f_o}{\tau}$$

# BALLISTIC-DIFFUSIVE HEAT CONDUCTION EQUATIONS



$q_b$ ---originating from boundary  
ballistic transport  
 $q_m$ ---scattered and emitted carriers  
diffusive transport



$$C \left( \tau \frac{\partial^2 T_m}{\partial t^2} + \frac{\partial T_m}{\partial t} \right) = \nabla (k \nabla T_m) - \nabla \bullet \mathbf{q}_b$$

$$\mathbf{q}_b(t, \mathbf{r}) = \int \left[ \int I_w \omega (t - (s - s_o)) / |\mathbf{v}|, \mathbf{r} - (s - s_o) \hat{\Omega} \right] \exp \left( - \int_{s_o}^s \frac{ds}{|\mathbf{v}| \tau \omega} \right) \cos \theta d\Omega d\omega$$

Chen, Phys. Rev. Lett., v. 86, p. 2297 (2001).

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